

THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

THE EXAMINER;

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PAUL SEYMOUR,
PUBLISHER.

From the Louisville Democrat.

The Emancipation Movement Once More.
Gentlemen: My absence from home, and particular engagements both before and since, have detained me thus long from your columns. Perhaps I should neither regret the circumstance, nor offer an apology for it; for it has been intimated to me and I confess that I have received the slightest impression to the same effect, that I was drawing a little too free upon your politeness in continuing this discussion so long. I observed that my last communication did not appear in your daily sheet until two weeks after I had handed it to you; and more recently I noticed your complaint against the editors of the Examiner, in which you say—"Mr. Breckinridge's articles are paraded in the Examiner, headed

'From the Louisville Democrat,' but our replies don't appear. We give both sides, they only their own. They may indeed reply that they did not consider our remarks worth publishing. We could return the compliment as to articles on emancipation generally. We don't consider them worth the space they occupy; but we have allowed the emancipationists the benefit of their own appreciation of their articles, and published them for what they are worth. We should print very little from our opponents, if we had first to determine that it was worth printing."

I confess, gentlemen, that when I read these lines, and found myself unable to recall anything in your paper on the emancipation side, since this question was stirred except from my own pen, it began to look very much as if I had worn my welcome out. But, the privilege of writing in such a paper as yours being altogether too great to be given up lightly, I turned back to the beginning of the piece and read over again, what you had said about me and my writings there—so complimentary that modesty forbids me to repeat it—and then I considered that you surely will not hold me accountable for the conduct of the Examiner, and then I concluded that you didn't mean anything. But, gentlemen, if you are really tired of this discussion, please say so in the vernacular, and I will quietly retire—like one John Brown of whom I used to hear when I was a boy, who being ousted out of doors, significantly remarked, that he could take a hint as well as any.

In my last communication, I endeavored to illustrate the tendency and influence of slavery in retarding the population of a country. You seem to consider my picture overdrawn, but I do not understand you as denying its substantial accuracy. Indeed you could not deny it—so numerous and so striking are the facts which establish it. I was curious to see how you would meet the argument derived from it. I knew very well, as I intimated, that the common answer had become a denial of the benefits of a large population; but I had hoped to hear from gentlemen like yourselves something more to the point. Sirs, do you think that there are people enough in Kentucky, or that it would be to our disadvantage to advance more rapidly than we are doing in less white population? Would you like to see Louisville as large as Cincinnati, and Kentucky as populous as Ohio? Or have you rather Daniel Boone's view of the subject, of whom it is related, that the sentiments advanced upon him, he would complain of the scarcity of game, the annoyance of neighbors, and other evils of a "people population" that scarcely left him elbow room, until he could bear the miseries of his condition no longer, and seizing his rifle would move off again beyond the limits of civilization? Or perhaps you sympathize with those aristocratic gentlemen, like the English lords and gentry, with their vast estates, would keep the poor people at a distance, lest at any time they might come between the wind and their nobility? Do you attach no importance to the considerations which I suggested touching the insuperable difficulties, as to schools, churches, &c., in a thin and scattered population? You are pleased to pass these matters all by without remark. It seems to me they are well worthy of your attention in this discussion. You have not denied, I presume you acknowledge, that the presence of slavery in Kentucky is adverse to the common school system, which has brought so great benefits to some of the free States. The same thing is true of its influence on education generally; and, bearing in mind, the difficulties of meeting the religious wants of a country are greatly increased by the dispersion of its people over a wide surface, instead of a more compact settlement.

I think it cannot be necessary to argue such a question. 1: is enough to show that slavery exerts a decided and serious influence in retarding the growth of the white population—and all unbiased persons will agree that, so far, it is an evil—nay, that it is an evil which every white man ought to endeavor to remove, unless it can be shown that still greater evils will follow the removal of it. And when it is considered that slavery not only tends to keep off, or diminish the increase of white people, but also puts in their stead, in the persons of negroes, whether bond or free, those who feel no interest in the honor or prosperity of the State, it becomes a still more serious matter. What do the slaves of Kentucky care about this Commonwealth? What is the glory of the State to them? In times that should such ever come, when everything depends upon their love of country—what reliance can be placed upon the negroes? They contribute absolutely nothing to the aggregate of the elements of public safety and prosperity, and it can never be otherwise. In this Commonwealth, if any great emergency should now arise, about one-fourth part of our population would be, at the least, a dead weight for the others to carry, perhaps enemies for them to subdue. Perhaps less courageous than yourselves may call me hard names for presenting the subject in this light, but you know very well,

that child that shuts his eyes or covers up his head in the thunder storm?

You have thought proper to pass by altogether what I have urged touching the effects of slavery upon the political strength and influence of the State. Is our relative power in this confederacy a question of no moment? The presence of our slaves diminishes our representation, and thus our power and influence in the government. And this diminution is twofold, or by a double process. For, if we had never had any slaves we would now have more white people than in fact have; and then our slaves are not represented in the same ratio with white people, and thus our share in the government is cut down by the negroes both ways.

I suggested before, that those who desire no more people, do not care for any greater power in the government of the country.—Good easy souls!

There is another aspect of this subject far more important than any which we have yet considered. This is what I will call the moral view of slavery. There are various lights in which this part of the subject may be contemplated. It will be enough for me to suggest some of them at this time. Should this discussion be continued, they may be examined more at length hereafter.

And now, gentlemen, to begin at the beginning, is slavery right? I do not wish to go into any hair-splitting metaphysical questions. You know that I am a very plain man. I take you to be plain men. I suppose that those whom I address through the great body of the people who read what I write, whether in your paper, or others into which it may be copied—are also plain common-sense people, who take straight-forward views of things. Now I ask, is slavery right—as a thing between man and man, in their private relations—or as a public institution? It began in this country with the slave trade. I need hardly account, in part, for the greater frequency of quarrels, duels and other such elegances of life, in slave than in free States: As to any other nation? Is it the climate, or is the state of society resulting from slavery, that makes the difference? 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THE EXAMINER.

F. C. COBY,
JOHN H. HEYWOOD,
NOBLE BUTLER,

EDITORS.

LOUISVILLE: MAY 19, 1849.

Up to date, occasionally, a number of the EXAMINER to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

Central and Executive Committee on Emancipation.

W. W. Worsley, Wm. Richardson,
Wm. E. Glover, Reuben Dawson,
David L. Beatty, Patrick Maxey,
Bland Ballard, W. P. Boone,
Thomas McGran, Lewis Ruffner,
James Speed.
WM. RICHARDSON, Treasurer.
BLAND BALLARD, Corresponding Secretary.

Correction.

Dr. Jno. S. Gilligan is the Emancipation candidate in Crittenden; not Dr. J. A. Williams, as we had it in our issue of the 5th ult.

Try.

A friend writing from Barren county is answering a letter asking him to procure us some new subscribers, says:

"Yours of the 1st inst. came to hand this morning. I showed it to Judge _____, and he desires to become one of the twenty new subscribers in this county, so you will forward him the paper."

To get twenty additional subscribers, I cannot promise them, but my motto is, "try." I will act up to it as you request—it has done much, and will do more."

I have "tried" another, Mr. _____, of this place, he will take a copy of the paper.

I have acted again upon my motto "try," and the result is another subscriber, Mr. _____, of this place; please to forward a copy to him."

Here is a practical illustration of what one can do by "trying." Will our friends in the various other counties of the State follow this example—will they "try" to get us some new subscribers? Every additional copy of an emancipation document put in circulation strengthens the cause, and adds to our prospects of speedy success. Let the documents be multiplied.

The Prospect of Emancipation in Kentucky.

The prospect of the ultimate success of the present emancipation movement in Kentucky, never was so flattering as at the present time—Our cause has gained ground rapidly within the last few months, and with every accession of new strength, the rapidity of its onward progress seems to be increased. A few months ago the firmament above our heads, to the eye of reason, seemed dark indeed, and "shadows, clouds, and darkness" rested upon the prospect before us. A change, a glorious change has come over that prospect, and the sky is much less cloudy and portentous. We cannot express the fervent and profound delight which we feel in being able to declare that the sentiment of our people has advanced and is advancing rapidly towards final consummation.

We do not wish to be understood as saying that we expect the State Convention which is to assemble in October next, will strike slavery out of existence. What that Convention may see fit to do, lies beyond the reach of our foresight. But we assert with confidence that the anti-slavery sentiment in Kentucky, has been greatly expanded and deepened within the short period of the present year; and we have a right to surmise, from what has recently taken place in the feelings and opinions of the people, that the future holds in store for the friends of liberty much that will thrill their hearts with joy unspeakable.

Before the assembling of the late Frankfort Convention, the Emancipationists were denounced by the pro-slavery men as being few in number and infirm in purpose. They were spoken of by others as visionary visionaries, and as men who were led astray in the pursuit of mere phantom. But the members of the Emancipation Convention represented so much of the mind, moral, religion, and general respectability of the Commonwealth, that the advocates of slavery have been forced to change their tone, and to speak of Emancipationists as a formidable body of men strong heads and hearts, who are not to be treated as weak or mad, but to be met with all the pathos of property, and all the eloquence of conservatism. This change in the tone of the pro-slavery men is highly significant. Henceforth it is not to be considered a sign of a shallow head or a fanatical spirit if a Kentuckian speaks the truth openly and freely in relation to the blighting influences of negro slavery. The institution may be assailed with all the weapons of wisdom, wit, logic, and experience, and they who battle against it are not necessarily to be regarded as fanatics and fools.

The harvest lies rich and temptingly before us; and laborers, men of genuine souls, men of that kind of integrity that is not to be shamed by a frown, or palsied by an anæsthetic, are wanted. Where is the young man of ardent spirit who longs to do good service in his day and generation, who despises his inferior shall be summed by the smile of Divine approbation, who will not co-operate with us in the good work of relieving the State from the system of oppression, which weighs on the heart of the white man as heavily as it does on the shoulders of the black? What young man who wishes to consecrate his life to a good and great work, who pants for an immortality of benign influence in this world, and an immortality of bliss in that, whose ever-green vistas stretch beautifully away beyond the borders of the sun, will not come up to the great cause, plighted to it his fealty and his love, and go honorably and effectually to work? We call on all those noble young men in the State, who burn with highest aspirations, who have had conceptions of the beauty of truth and the loveliness of freedom, who would live useful and happy, and die honored and lauded, to come and enrol themselves among those who have resolved to be true to the loftiest instincts of their souls, and to continue as long as life lasts to speak and work and stand in the name of freedom.

It is the honest conviction of our hearts that a wider, nobler, more remunerating field for the operations of genuine, whole-souled philanthropy than Kentucky now affords, is not to be found in any part of the world. No where will well directed enlightened efforts in favor of emancipation, meet with a fuller reward than here.

The hearts and the consciences of thousands of slaveholders have already been touched with conviction, and the desire to do what conscience requires is each day becoming a very wide sentiment.

Look at the members of the Frankfort Convention! They owned probably slaves, whose number in the aggregate, was eight times greater than the number in attendance at the Convention! This is a most striking fact. More than a thousand slaves were held by the members of a Convention, who deliberately and unanimously declared that involuntary hereditary slavery "is injurious to the prosperity of the Commonwealth, inconsistent with the fundamental principles of free government, contrary to the natural rights of mankind, and adverse to a pure state of morals"—is there not much in such a declaration emanating from such a body of men, to lift up the mind that droops with fear, and to rouse the

spirit that is drowsy in the lethargy of doubt? Oh, yes, when a hundred slaveholders from different parts of the State, take the pains to travel to the seat of government to record such sentiments and to call on their friends everywhere to unite with them in their testimony in relation to the blighting influences of negro slavery, something is meant, much is signified, more is implied than the superficial observer dreams of. Never in the annals of our State has there been an event which in moral grandeur and sublimity equalled the emancipation convention of last month.

Will any one, can any one for a moment doubt that a State in which such a convention may afford a wide field for philanthropic exertions? Since that convention adjourned we have felt a deep inward satisfaction that our labors have not been in vain. For years, in private and in print, we have endeavored to cause others to think and feel as we have thought and felt on the subject of slavery. Often, indeed, when the dark and trailing clouds of gloom and discouragement were gathering black above us, have we been almost disposed to hold our peace, and to refrain from wasting energy in what seemed the most hopeless of causes. But the shadows are now striaed with tosy light and the night that frowned on us is full of promise, and glitters with the stars of hope. Thousands of coadjutors are springing up in various parts of the State, and we begin to have a strong hope that we shall see the glorious State of Kentucky, the State we love so well, rid of bondage before the film of death has gathered before our vision.

Encouraging.

We never believed that the leaders of either of the political parties would succeed in arraying against emancipation, for party sake, at a considerable number of their political brethren.

The people know too well how to estimate the importance of this question for such a result to happen. The following extract from a letter written by a gentleman of worth and influence in Crittenden county, himself a zealous partisan and Democrat, will throw some light on this point:

"I entertain not the least dread of the final result of the contest in this county; for some of the most intelligent of their party are stepping forward as a political party. They go the work here, Whigs and Democrats; no difference can be seen in numbers or warmth, although the leaders of the Democratic party have used every effort to keep the men under the influence of the party yoke, but their efforts have proved ineffectual, and will so continue forever on this question."

Muhlenberg County.

We clip the following from the "People's Press," an ultra pro-slavery paper, published at Hopkinsville:

Mr. E. R. Weir is the emancipation candidate in Muhlenberg, and though a honorable high-minded man, he is incapable in his present position of doing any thing but to mark it to bear his house in the land of strangers.

The fathers of these new lights seemed to think otherwise, when in 1698 they passed an act for the encouragement of the importation of white servants, reciting in the preamble that "the great numbers of negroes which of late have been imported into the colony, may endanger the safety thereof, if speedy care be not taken, and encouragement given for the importation of white servants;" and also, in 1714, when they passed another act, imposing a duty on the importation of slaves, assigning in the preamble as a reason, that "the number of negroes extremely increase in this Province, and through the affliction of Providence of God, the white persons do not proportionately multiply, by reason whereof the safety of said Province is greatly endangered."

For the purpose of securing this superlative organisation of labor in all its perfection, a new political organisation is deemed necessary. The following is one of the toasts given at the same dinner:

"By H. R. Spain.—A Southern Confederacy, Our ultimate and only dependence for political equality."

Babcock True Democrat.

We received a few days since a copy of a paper bearing the name which we have placed at the head of this article, with the request that we would exchange with it. We were pleased with the appearance of the paper, which though small is well printed and full of life, and were ready at once and cordially to assent to the request. So this day the Examiner starts off in search of its new friend at Oshkosh, bearing our compliments and best wishes.

But where in the world is Oshkosh? We profess to have some acquaintance with the geography of our country, but that name puzzles us. We never heard of it before. Humbled by the consciousness of ignorance, we turn to our old friend Tamer, but he can give us no information. We learn from the "True Democrat" that Oshkosh is somewhere in Wisconsin but where, the Universal Atlas cannot tell us. "That atlas must be very old," you will say, dear reader. No, not very old, for it was published in 1843. "The town, then, must be very new." You are right now—it is very new, but was not in being when that atlas was prepared. But where is it? By chance, or rather by the aid of the Boston Chirotype, we discovered its location. It is on Fox River near its confluence with Lake Winnebago, and it sprang into existence in 1846.

Nothing causes us to realise the astonishingly rapid growth of our country so much, as the shooting up of these towns in the wilderness. On the spot over which today the forest waves in primal grandeur, to-morrow you will find a flourishing village, with all the signs and sounds of active, intelligent life. Where, three short years since, the adventurous pioneer was wading his lonely and dangerous way, we now find a town of five hundred inhabitants, with its shops and stores and manufacturing establishments, and an Odd Fellow Lodge, and a printing press. Let me have freedom and the energy which freedom creates, and they will find in difficulties and hardships only the means of success. To free labor and free enterprise there are no insuperable difficulties. Failure, to them, is an unknown word.

Success, then, to Oshkosh and its enterprising inhabitants, and above all, success to our intelligent brother of the Oshkosh press.

From the National Era.

Progress in South Carolina.

South Carolina is progressive, too, though in a direction somewhat different from the usual line of progress. At a late public dinner in Edgefield District, given to Senator Butler, where the fighting men assembled for the purpose of cultivating their chivalry, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved:—As it exists in the Southern Confederacy, it is the best organisation of human labor, and, sanctioned by morality and the Constitution, we must be convinced, and subdued, before we yield to pragmatic fanaticism, or insolent aggression."

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Discussion.

The following paragraphs from the Paris Citizen show that the discussion of the great subject is going on. This is right. Let the subject of emancipation be thoroughly discussed in every county of Kentucky. We have no fears of the result. The cause of freedom shrinks not from freedom of discussion:

"On Monday last, Maj. Squire Turner, who is a candidate for a seat in the convention, addressed the people of the county, upon the subject of the original convention men, which was issued at Frankfort in 1847, the proceedings of the emancipation convention, lately held at Frankfort, and the open clause, but upon what grounds we are not prepared to say, as we do not hear that portion of his speech.

Col. C. M. Clay replied to Maj. T. in a sensible and mild speech, full of sound argument, which was patiently and attentively listened to by the audience."

Meeting in Bourbon.

The friends of Emancipation in Bourbon are wide awake. No cause need despair of final success, which is advocated by men like those whose names are appended to the following call:

The voters of Bourbon county, opposed to the increase and perpetuation of slavery in Kentucky are invited to meet at the Court House in Paris, on Tuesday the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for the approaching Convention to meet on the first Monday in October next, to revise the Constitution.

May 7th, 1849.

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E. S. Dudley,
H. Clay, Jr.,
W. G. Clay,
J. W. Kennedy,
F. P. Clay,
H. C. Sly, Jr.,
James Kendall,
William Ashurst,
James Boon,
David Brockway,
John Deane,
Mat. D. Clay,
W. P. Dunnington,
John Eaton,
A. C. Trigg,
John James,
Hezekiah James,
Preston W. Talbot,
Wm. Smith,
R. W. Jones,
L. M. Vinton,
Thos. F. Honey,
Isaac R. Parrott,
John S. Vinton,
Milton Jameson,
John Purdy,
James Kenear,
D. P. Bedinger.

Hector Reed,
W. H. P. Brown,
J. T. Russell,
J. K. Schooler,
A. Crafton,
Joseph Penn,
John Jay Anderson,
John W. Wheat,
E. W. Horton,
N. P. Rogers,
G. G. Goss,
C. P. Talbot,
A. M. Brown,
John M. Purnell,
J. D. Kirk,
W. P. Stoggs,
John M. Taylor, Jr.,
Ephraim Boulton,
Nathan Boulton,
Lewis C. Vinton,
William Dubler,
Thos. S. Vinton,
Robert McKey,
Samuel Colville,
Samuel C. Trotter,
J. T. Vinton,
Reuben T. Battison,
C. S. Brent,
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LITERARY EXAMINER.

To the Author of *Mary Barton*.

BY WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

A few have borne me honor in my day,
Whether for thinking as themselves have
thought,
Or for what else I know not, nor inquire.
Among them some there are whose names will
live.

Not in the memories, but the hearts, of men,
Because those hearts are comforted and raised,
When they see God's images cast down,
Lifted them up again, and blew the dust.

Such thou art, pure and mighty! such art thou,
Paraclete of the Barious! Verse is mute
Or husky in this winter eve of time,
And they who faint would sing can only cough;
We praise them even for that. Men, now have
left.

The narrow field of well-trimmed poetry
For fresher air and fuller exercise;
And they do wisely; I might do the same
If strength could gird and youth could garland
me.

Imagination dips her purple wing
Above the ancient laurels, and beyond.
There are brave voices that have never sung
Olympic strains; and when their hands
Sweep through the air, they raise the fiery steeds
Of proud Achilles on the Phrygian plain;

There are clear eyes, eyes clear as those that
pierced,
Through Paradise and hell and all between.

The human heart holds more within its cell
Than universal nature holds without.
This is the thought taught us by the great
Wise Avon's sage, and where Arno's meet.
I hear another voice, not thine nor theirs,

But clear, and issuing from the fount of Truth;
None can confer God's blessing but the poor;
None but the heavy-laden reach His throne,

March 11.

From Chambers' Journal.

The Warren.

Some years ago I received an invitation from a lady, whom I shall Mrs. Escourt, to accompany her to the quiet and picturesque bading place of W——: an invitation which was doubly pleasing to me, not only because I had great regard for Mrs. Escourt, but because, within five miles of W——, there resided a family with whom I had formerly passed many happy weeks, and whose long-continued friendship made this prospect of being so near them most delightful. Mrs. Escourt had been a widow about five years; and at the period of which I speak she was little more than thirty.—At an early age she had been married to a man considerably her senior, yet her marriage had been a most happy one; and although she was not disconsolate over her husband's death, she truly mourned his loss. Smiles, beaming perfect contentment, at length denoted that the widow's grief was over, when I accompanied her to W——. She was very beautiful in person, and fascinating in manner. Perhaps strangers might think her a little too merry-hearted, considering her position; but I, who well knew her innate goodness and sound sense, though her clear, pleasant laugh the most exhilarating sound in the world. She had already received more than one offer of marriage during her widowhood; nor is this surprising, considering her attractions, not to mention the fact, that her late husband had left her one thousand pounds a year. But Mrs. Escourt turned a deaf ear to the voice of the charmer, charmed in every way; and in the full enjoyment of her hobby—for she had one, and that a singular one, perhaps, for a lady—her days flowed peacefully on; and it was partly for the further indulgence of this hobby that she selected W—— as the place of sojourn for the summer, it being a favorite resort of the conchologist and mineralogist.

Mrs. Escourt had studied conchology enthusiastically for some years, and she had a very pretty collection of shells. An indefatigable shell-gatherer she proved at W——, and on my mentioning that the son of those old friends, whose residence was within a few miles, was learned in like lore, and had an excellent museum of natural curiosities, she became eager for an introduction, and speedily drove me over to the Warren in her low pony phaeton. After traversing dreary hills and waste tracts of land, while listening to the solemn booming of the ocean, it was cheering to arrive at this low, rambling, but substantial dwelling, inhabited by Mr. and Mrs. Bovell, and their son Mr. Matthew. The traveler had need to arrive at an early hour of the evening, for soon after the curfew bell tolled, all the lights in the mansion were extinguished, and the family retired to rest; while long before day-light in winter, and with sunrise in summer, were the household again astir. This consisted of farm and household domestics; the husbandmen strictly fulfilling their appointed duties, according to the most approved rules and regulations of past centuries, no new-fangled systems being listened to or tolerated by Mr. Bovell; while the maidens assembled round their industrious mistress, with spinning-wheels, or other thrifty employments, each day after the morning bustle and the noon meal were over. At this meal the master, mistress, their son, and all the servants, out-door and in, dined at the same table, the only distinction being, that a lower place was occupied by the subordinates. Nor was this usage ever deviated from or omitted, let who might be the guest, in a spacious hall, with low rafters, and wainscoting black from the age, the table was daily spread for dinner, at an hour when some of us, calling ourselves busy folks too, are sitting down to breakfast. There was a yawning chimney in this old hall, with cosy nooks beside it; and, protected by a folding-screen, Mrs. Bovell's own little tea-table stood ensconced here each afternoon. But when any lady visitor came to the Warren, there was a fire lit in the parlor, whose bay window looked on the gay flower-garden. In this room, fitted up with sun-dimly, bound with green silk, and decorated with antique engravings, the subjects taken from passages in the Sacred Writings, it was very pleasant to drink tea at three o'clock; when the cream and the butter, the home-made bread, hot and cold, plumcake and conserves, and last, though not least, the finest Hyslop, brewed in the quintessence of tea-pots—filled greedily and profusely ornamented was this silver teacup—rendered that meal, after a long walk or a windy ride, singularly novel and refreshing.

The tea-table was presided over by the kindest and dearest of busy, cheerful, talkative old ladies, in the person of Dame Bovell, attired in brocade and ruffles, high-heeled-shoes, and a coiffure with powdered roll surrounding her high forehead. Then in marched Squire Bovell, clad in russet-gray of ample cut, with ponderous silver buckles in his shoes, and a well-curled wig on his fine old pate. He, indeed, professed to decline against tea; nevertheless, two or three tiny china cups (for the best bone and gold was always used in the parlor) had to be replenished one after another, as the contents disappeared in his hands, but it was to keep "Son Matthew" company, said the squire, for Matthew was an inveterate tea-drinker—twelve or fourteen of these fairy bowls full being his "parlor allowance."

Mr. Matthew Bovell was an only child,

and at the time alluded to, a bachelor of ten years of age. He took some part in farming operations, with which the yeoman quite amused himself, for farming was rather an avocation to Squire Bovell than pursued as a mode of gaining his livelihood; for the lands were hereditary, and he was reputed wealthy. But Mr. Matthew was not idle man, even in his leisure hours, of which he had many—they being principally passed in explorations for miles around the adjacent country, bearing in a basket and hammer, with which latter implement he demolished innumerable flinty stones, and dug into chalk-beds. In hot, he was a geologist, adding to this the study of conchology and antiquarian in general; and it was his wont to exhibit, as the pride of his museum, a large flint, hollowed in the centre, which he had found and broken. Mysterious hints he threw out concerning the existence of a road, whose course, for unimaginable ages, had been within its flinty bosom, until liberated by him. A collector of shells and minerals also was Mr. Matthew; though summer heat and winter cold, he wended his way over the hills, and across the downs, home by a circuitous route, laden with trophies of natural curiosities.

With a clumsy exterior and heavy countenance he combined a cold, sarcastic manner, which did not tend to temper his opinions; but, though he was, indeed, vilified as a regular woman-hater, though his supercilious indifference was, perhaps, even more unbearable than d'wright contumacy; there were run-of-the-mill that in early life he had been unmercifully treated by a fair but fickle damsel, and hence his antipathy to the whole race of young ladies.—He was an affectionate, dutiful son, and beneath a repelling exterior, concealed as kindly and generous a heart as ever beat in human bosom; and in the midst of many cynical tirades, a merry word from his beloved mother brought forth a smile which lit up his clouded countenance, and astonished the beholder; for the smile was very sweet, and utterly changed his whole aspect, displaying at the same time a rare set of the whitest ivory teeth; few and far between were these smiles, and none save his mother had hitherto owned the power of conjuring them up. Therefore, when Mrs. Escourt became a constant visitor at the Warren, and evidently delighted in all its antiquated yet novel customs, and Mr. Matthew became her constant companion on explorations and shell gatherings, "wonders never will cease," thought I; but when she actually approached the stern Mr. Matthew with badminton, and playfully gave herself pretended airs, commanding him here, and ordering him there, and the white teeth and the sweet smile were visible in consequence, has mother, who had more than once noted these proceedings, was silent from amusement! She taxed him with having "rubbish" in his museum, and he bore that very well, and asked her to help him in re-arranging it; she called him a "dirty old bachelor," for not suffering the accumulated cobwebs to be cleared away from his walls and ceiling, and mops and brooms were in requisition by his orders next day; she dined at eleven, and drank tea at three; span with Dame Bovell—it was long ere she was clever at the spinning-wheel—and was a perfect pet and darling of the hearty old squire.

But suddenly there was a change in the pleasant aspect of affairs: Mr. Matthew became reserved, and absented himself from the Warren when Mrs. Escourt was there; and when obliged to be in her society, his sarcasm and coldness of demeanor towards her more than once brought tears into her beautiful eyes, though no individual but myself witnessed this betrayal of wounded feeling. I made my own secret comments on the circumstance; and when Mrs. Escourt called Mr. Matthew "a bear" and exclaimed that "she hated him," I had strong doubts that she did not adhere to truth; nor did my doubts rest here, for I also opined that the liking between this pair of opposites was mutual. I knew enough of Matthew Bovell's character to be quite sure that Mrs. Escourt's possession of one thousand a year (a fact which he had only lately been acquainted with) would entirely preclude his approach in the guise of a suitor, even were such a fact as Mr. Matthew "going a-wooing," within the bounds of credibility. "For," said I, "he considers mercenary motives so unworthy and dishonorable, that sooner than lay himself open to the bare suspicion of being actuated by such, he would sacrifice her to me, indeed to all mankind—he would scarcely make choice of one so unworthy as myself for his helmate."

When I heard her speak in this way, I became assured that their union must tend their mutual happiness; nor have I erred in judgment; for they are, and ever have been, the happiest couple in the world!

Many and many times I heard the exclamation, on Mrs. Escourt's approaching second marriage, of "Well, wonders never cease; but there is no accounting for taste, certainly." And I must confess that I had sometimes marvelled at her choice. But how sweet were the tears of respect and gratitude which she shed as a tribute to the memory of her first husband—the firm friend who had so earnestly desired to secure her future happiness—when, on her marriage morning, the intelligence was conveyed in due form that she had not forfeited her jointure, the proviso having been made solely with the end in view, which she had attained—namely, "gaining the disinterested love of an honest man!" And when I heard these words read, I almost felt ashamed of myself for having joined with the multitude in their unthinking exclamations.

This gay and pretty creature contentedly established herself at the old Warren, falling into all the out-of-the-world customs and habits of the antiquated owners; geologizing with her husband, whose white teeth displayed themselves incessantly; reading news to the squire, who made "a little fool of her," Matthew loudly said; and spinning heartily with the dame, whose admiration and love for her daughter exceeded all bounds.

Squire Bovell and his worthy helmate have long since departed, and newer fashions have usurped the place of the old ones at the Warren; for many young voices ring through the ancient chambers now, and many frolic feats are performed in the low-raftered hall, the folding-screen serving as a charming refuge for "hide-and-seek." They are the most beautiful children I ever saw—full of health and joy; and Matthew says "they are the best dispositions and cleverest to be found on earth."

A new wing has been added to the mansion, so that Lucy has a pleasant drawing-room in addition to the "lavendered" parlor, though in the former still the "blue and gold" are used on "high days and holidays." There is also an airy suite of nursery apartments, and Matthew seems to like them better than his "sanctum" itself.

"I speak of Mrs. Escourt, she used to be such a favorite of yours; and now you appear to forget her entirely."

"I am sure, my dear, none of us forget her," broke in the worthy dame; "for she is the kindest, pleasant, merriest little soul that ever brought sunshine to the old Warren. I only do hope that no needy, adventurous will impose on her goodness, and marry her for the sake of her fortune."

"Pray to whom do you allude?" answered I, reddening a little, I thought. "friends are not so plentiful in this world that we need forget them."

"The Model Tiger."

With his heels, he does not exceed three feet four—Tiger height. He looks best on tiptoe, behind a high cab. He never hangs on the straps without gloves. He is far too proud to whistle. He is strongly attached to a rosebud in his button-hole. You never see him with a straw, in his mouth, much less a pipe. His tops are as smooth as his chin. He jumps off his board and springs up again without defining the snowy purity of his cords. He is above swearing before his nurse or pretty barmaids or timid ladies—indeed. He is a favorite with "cookie." He is not particularly, but allows no nonsense from the other, and kicks down, most indignantly, all doctor's boys that attempt to jump on the step behind. His knock is a study for a titled footman. He hates being kept waiting at a turnpike. He rarely walks converse with cabaret conductors.

"That is impossible," retorted I, "as in the event of her insuring a second time, she loses the whole of her jointure and whoever takes her will receive a pittance."

Mr. Matthew was, in the act of carrying a cup of tea to his glass, as I distantly pronounced these words, when a start there was a sudden snuff, and Dame Bovell exclaimed, "Goddess of mercy on me, son Mat—what an insinuator. It is a

blessed thing that we are not in the parlor, or one of the blue and gold would have gone instead of this Wedgewood white and red."

And as the old lady stooped to gather the fragments, with my assistance, "Son Matthew" darted from the hall, saying in whisper to me as he passed, "Do walk in the flower-garden presently I wish to speak a few words to you."

The squire, who had been toiling through a county paper, spectacles on nose; looked up on hearing the commotion, with a loud "Whew! It is twenty years ago since I saw Mat, so skittish, and that was when Fair Emma Norden jilted him. What is in the wind now?"

But although I might have said that it was a gentle southern breeze, bringing sweet hopes, thoughts, and wishes in its train, I held my peace; for explanation was premature, even had I had any to offer; assurance, and my own private convictions, must be made doubly sure ere I ventured to claim my wager with Lucy Escourt.

Any one who had seen Mr. Matthew and myself sauntering round that quiet garden, until the evening dews began to fall, busily conversing, and deeply engrossed with our conversation, might perchance have suspected that I was the courted, and he the wooer, despite my green specie and round proportions. I could scarce help smiling at seeing the cold, sarcastic Mr. Matthew transformed into the timid, almost despairing lover; for it said that timidity ever goes hand in hand with true love.

"How dared I presume to think of her, so beautiful and superior a creature in all respects? What had he to offer in exchange for her priceless hand? He could not even make amends, in a pecuniary point of view, for the fortune she must lose in the event of her marrying again. Besides, he was such a stupid, awkward fellow; and yet he loved her—oh! so dearly; and she was so kind and good, did I think he might venture to address her? She could not refuse him."

Very guardedly I hinted in answer to these disjointed exclamations, that it was just probable he would not be rejected; on hearing which, the sedate Mr. Matthew seized my hand, and carried it to his lips, appearing transported to the seventh heaven. That night, ere I retired to rest, I wrote the following billet to my friend:

"DEAR LUCY.—As the Smials are now in Paris, you had better commission them to bring over the six dozen gloves; as I claim my wager, and prefer genuine articles—Yours, &c."

The bridegroom elect was curious to know what our wager was about; but as I thought the knowledge might render him presumptuous, I declined answering any questions; however, the secret was speedily won from Lucy herself, and was no less than this:—Mrs. Escourt had continued to express her conviction that Mr. Matthew "did not care for her; she was too light and frivolous to please him; he evidently disliked and avoided her." I, on the contrary, insisted that such was not the case; and pointed out to her that it was only since he had learned how wealthy she was that he had pretensions to her; he claimed to be the poor and ignorant classes of society among almost every nation, but it was with a specified effective punishment in the criminal law of Norway, standing next in degree to the loss of life. The loss of honor is not regarded by this people as an unmeaning and trivial punishment, as it would be by the poor and ignorant classes of society among almost every nation, but it is viewed as a terrible visitation. Many offices and trusts as committees for various purposes, valuations, arbitrators, or juries, to say nothing of more dignified situations, devolve on the people under the superintendence of the legal authorities. The exclusion from these affairs and functions, which, of course, the legal sentence of the loss of honor produces, is a punishment so severely felt, that there are instances of culprits, after that portion of punishment consisting in slavery for a certain period, had been completed, returning to their chains, committing on purpose some petty offence, rather than live as outcasts under the sentence of dishonor, among their former friends.

Cockney Sporting.

From some turnip field hard by a plantation, or a tuft of rushes close to a copse on a moist hillside, up springs a russet plumbed bird, and is in the cover in a moment. The eager shooter catches a glint on in', as an old keeper used to say, through the trees: bang goes the gun. "That's the first cock of the season!" exclaims he exultingly. Up comes John, who has been sent, ostensibly, to attend him, but ready, to take care of him.

"I'm sure he's down," pointing to the cover, as many are apt to say when they shoot at a cock without being able to produce the body. "Well—let's look, sir—where did a drop?"

"There, just by that holly." In they go, retriever and all. "There he lies," cries the delighted shot, loading his gun triumphantly in measureless content, "dead as Harry the Eighth. I knew he was down—there just where I said he was, close by that mossy stump—can't you see?"

"Iss, sir, I see well enough, but I don't like the looks on 'im; his head's a trifl too big, and a do it too flat on his face."

"Pick up the cock, I say," rejoins our hero somewhat nettled.

"I can't do that, sir," says John, lifting a dead specimen of *otus palustris*, and holding it up to the blank-looking cockney, amid the suppressed laughter of those congenitally disposed to mark not only the game, but the number of spots that are missed on their ammonian notched sticks.

"Never mind, sir, adds the comforter, John, 'taint a cock, a did keep company wi' em; and a's curious like, and since you killed nothing else to-day, I'd bag it if I was you: he'll look uncommon well in a glass case."—Broderip's *Zoological Recreations*.

From the London Examiner.

The Age of Irreverence.

To —.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

You might have won the poet's name,
If such be worth the winning now,
And gained a laurel for your brow,
Or sounder leaf than I can claim.

But you have made the wiser choice;
A life that moves to gracious ends—
Through troops of unrearing friends,
A deadful life, a silent voice:

And you have missed the irreverent doom

Of those that wear the poet's crown:
Hereafter neither knave nor clown
Shall hold their orgies at your tomb.

For now the poet cannot die,

"Nor leave his music as of old,

"But round him are the scarce bold

Begins the scandal and the cry:

"Give out the faults he would not show!
Break lock and seal! betray the trust!
Keep nothing sacred; tie but jars
The many-headed beast should know."

Ah, shameless! for he did but sing

A song that pleased us from its worth:

No public life was on earth, nor king.

He gave the people of his best:

His worst he kept, his best he gave.

My curse upon the clown and knave

Who will not let his ashes rest!

Who make it sweater seem to be

The little life of bank and briar?

The bird that pipes his lone desire

And dies unheard within his tree,

Than he warbles long and loud

And drops at gloomy temple gates,

To whom the heart before sunrise waits

To whom the heart before sunrise waits